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1	IINITE	D STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK	
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5	UNITED STATES OF AMERIC	CA : 24 CR 521(GRB) :
6	-against-	: : United States Courthouse
7		: Central Islip, New York :
8	JACOB ISRAEL WALDEN,	: :
9	Defendant.	: February 24, 2025 : 12:00 PM
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11	X	
12	CRIMINAL CAUSE FOR STATUS CONFERENCE BEFORE THE HONORABLE GARY BROWN	
13	UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE	
14	APPEARANCES:	
15		FRAUD DIVISION
16		271-A Cadman Plaza East Brooklyn, New York 11201
17		BY: LEONID SANDLAR, ESQ.
18		LAW OFFICES OF JEFFREY LICHTMAN 441 Lexington Avenue, Suite 504
19		New York, New York 10017 BY: JEFFREY LICHTMAN, ESQ.
20		JEFFREY EINHORN, ESQ.
21		SAUL BIENENFELD, ESQ. 680 Central Avenue, Suite 108 Codarburst, Now York 11516
22		Cedarhurst, New York 11516
23	Also Present:	Mallori Brady, Pretrial Services Office
24	Court Papartani Lia	a Schmid CCP PMP
25	Court Reporter: Lisa Schmid, CCR, RMR Proceedings recorded by computerized stenography. Transcript produced by Computer-aided Transcription.	

2 1 COURTROOM DEPUTY: Calling Criminal Case 24 CR 2 521, USA versus Walden. Counsel, please state your appearance for the 3 record. 4 MR. SANDLAR: Good afternoon, Your Honor. 5 Sandlar for the United States. Sitting next to me is 6 7 Pretrial Officer Mallori Brady. THE COURT: Good afternoon. 8 9 MR. LICHTMAN: Good afternoon. Your Honor. 10 Jeffrey Lichtman, Jeffrey Einhorn, and Saul Bienenfeld for 11 Defendant Walden. 12 MR. EINHORN: Good afternoon, Your Honor. 13 THE COURT: Very good. 14 All right. Counsel, what are we doing today? 15 MR. SANDLAR: Good afternoon, Your Honor. 16 We're here for a status conference, Your Honor. 17 The Government is prepared to provide an update on the 18 status of discovery. 19 Separately, the defense has submitted another 20 bail motion, so the Government is prepared to address that 21 as well. That came in on Friday afternoon. 22 Government is prepared to address it orally in the absence 23 of time to submit a written response. 24 THE COURT: Well, you'd better hand up the 25 written copy of it because I did not get it.

3 1 May I approach? MR. EINHORN: 2 THE COURT: Waiting until the eleventh hour, 3 counsel. I try to read everything. MR. EINHORN: I appreciate it. 4 MR. LICHTMAN: And Judge, for what it's worth, 5 we're obviously -- we didn't file it expecting to argue it 6 7 today --THE COURT: Oh. 8 MR. LICHTMAN: -- as to the lateness of it. 9 10 we have no problem setting a short date, when the parties 11 and the Court would be prepared. 12 THE COURT: Okay. 13 Forgive me. Counsel, you've led off with 14 another bail hearing in this case. Did I handle the prior 15 bail hearing? I don't remember. 16 MR. SANDLAR: Your Honor, at the last status 17 conference and arraignment, the Government filed a motion 18 for detention, permanent detention, and Mr. Brafman argued 19 against it. There were voluminous submissions of multiple 20 medical professionals, if you recall. 21 THE COURT: I remember. 22 MR. SANDLAR: And the issue appeared to be 23 closed until counsel switched, and now before you is a 24 bail application. 25 THE COURT: Okay.

4 1 Counsel, tell me what's different about the --2 let's talk about the bail first. What's different about 3 the bail package from what I considered the last time? MR. LICHTMAN: Judge, I'm having a really hard 4 time hearing you. 5 THE COURT: Oh, I apologize. 6 7 MR. LICHTMAN: Would it be okay if I stood closer? 8 9 THE COURT: You can stand closer or I can speak 10 louder. Would you like me to do that? 11 MR. LICHTMAN: How about we do both? 12 THE COURT: Well, okay. Sure. 13 So tell me what's different about the bail 14 package you're presenting now and what I considered last 15 time. MR. LICHTMAN: 16 Sure. 17 Judge, your decision was based clearly on the 18 Blackman decision, if you recall. And the issue was the 19 ubiquitousness of electronic devices that were coming into 20 the house. He has five children. He has a wife. 21 were other people that were going to be coming in. 22 And you simply went back to Blackman, who had a 23 similar set of circumstances. He was alleged to have done 24 the same conduct. You brought up the fact that not only 25 was it a possession case, which indicated dangerousness,

5 1 but there was additional dangerousness based on the fact 2 that there was the allegation of the use of social media 3 to produce --THE COURT: Right. There was a -- what I call 4 electronic predatory aspect of it, right? 5 MR. LICHTMAN: 6 Exactly. 7 THE COURT: Using electronics --MR. LICHTMAN: 8 Exactly. 9 THE COURT: -- to pursue these matters. 10 Go ahead. 11 MR. LICHTMAN: So in the previous bail 12 application, he had a cellphone, he had a computer that 13 were going to be monitored -- and the issue was, as Your 14 Honor quite clearly wrote down, you actually quoted 15 Blackman in your decision in Walden. 16 From what I recall, you actually read and said, 17 there's just too many devices, too much potential, and 18 this is too dangerous of a case, and the conduct is 19 potentially so problematic that you weren't willing to 20 take the risk of having him released on the conditions 21 that were proffered. 22 So what we did now is, beyond increasing the 23 bond from I think it was two million to 50 million, 24 instead of just the one house, now we've got eight family 25 properties. That's part of it, Judge.

But the home detention will be such that there will be no cellphones. There will be no computers that have access to the internet. There will be one single hard line that will be in the house. There will be an air-gapped computer, as Your Honor knows is going to be loaded with the discovery that he's able to look at, and there will be no emails or simply no ability to access the internet.

In addition, he will be under strict house arrest. He will only be able to leave for medical emergencies. His attorneys will visit him at the house.

He will living in a house down the street from the family home by himself. It's .3 miles away from the house that his wife and children live in. They'll be permitted to visit him on shabbat, which is Friday at sundown to Saturday at sundown.

No one will be allowed into the home except for people that are approved by the Government and Pretrial Services. No phones will be able to be brought into the house, any device that has the ability to access the internet, except if attorneys come to visit him.

Every entrance and exit of the house -- there's three -- will have cameras. We've done this before in cases, Judge. And we have a company that can review the footage, share it with the Government, share it with

7 1 Pretrial, whatever they want, and if there is anybody 2 who's unauthorized that's coming into the house, it will 3 be reported. Any food deliveries will be left out in the 4 That will be from approved vendors. 5 As I said, Judge, there will not be the issue of 6 7 monitoring. The issue last time was simply that the 8 Government rightly said that there's a limit to what Pretrial can do. 9 10 This is a simply one hard line of which the 11 Government and Pretrial can listen in on except with calls 12 from attorneys, and his therapist will be able to have 13 therapy on the phone with him. 14 And that's really it. We've removed the concern that you had in Blackman, and I'll call it Walden, the 15 16 January 22nd decision because there is not going to be any 17 devices that will be able to have access to the internet. 18 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. 19 MR. LICHTMAN: Thank you. 20 THE COURT: All right. Like me, the Government 21 may not have fully reviewed this material. I don't know. 22 But do you want some time to provide a written response? 23 MR. SANDLAR: No, I'm prepared to address it on 24 the record right now, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

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8 I had the benefit of the weekend. 1 MR. SANDLAR: 2 THE COURT: Okay. 3 MR. SANDLAR: May I stay seated, Your Honor? Is that all right? 4 THE COURT: 5 Thank you. MR. SANDLAR: 6 Thank you. 7 THE COURT: Hold on. Counsel, can you hear him? 8 9 MR. LICHTMAN: I can, Judge. 10 THE COURT: Okay. If you can't -- if you can't, 11 raise your hand. 12 MR. LICHTMAN: Thank you, Judge. 13 THE COURT: Okay. 14 MR. SANDLAR: Your Honor, of course the 15 defendant in this submission doesn't -- proposes an 16 interesting stricter package than the one that was before 17 the Court a month ago, but the question is one of first 18 principles, Your Honor, which is, what is the standard? 19 The defendant calls this a motion for 20 reconsideration and cites the Bail Reform Act, Subsection 21 F. Under that provision, the determination that the 22 defendant must be detained, quote, may, end quote, be 23 reopened at any time prior to trial if new information 24 surfaces, quote, that was not known to the movant at the 25 time of the hearing, and that has a material bearing on

the issue.

The Second Circuit in *United States v. Zhang*, that's 55 F. 4th 141, a case from 2022, said that a court may reopen a bail hearing, but it leaves the decision to reopen a hearing to the sound discretion of the district court. That is Your Honor.

Your Honor, it's pretty plain that in the intervening month since Mr. Brafman was here to argue against detention, not very much could have happened that was not known to Your Honor one month ago.

I asked myself, what are those -- what is new information that may not have been known to this Court one month ago when it entered a permanent order of detention after a very fulsome set of submissions from the Government and from the defense and after a prolonged hearing on the matter? I could think of three things.

Number one, the Government started to produce discovery, which the Government is prepared to address to the extent that Your Honor has questions, and has made the CSAM available to the defense for review; number two, Mr. Brafman left representation of the defendant and Mr. Lichtman joined the case; and Mr. Lichtman made the submission.

Those are the only new things that took place in the case since we were before you on January 22nd. None

of these developments fit the statutory basis for reopening a reasoned detailed decision that Your Honor made a month ago. If anything, some new developments cut in the opposite direction that I wanted to raise to Your Honor.

Number one, when we were before Your Honor, you asked a number of questions about the number of victims in this case, both that were charged in the indictment and that were uncharged. Much of your decision as to dangerousness was based on the number of victims, and the Government represented that there were 11.

In the intervening month, one development that has occurred is the Government has identified two more victims that were based out of the country, and the defendant -- the conduct is, broadly speaking, similar. The defendant contacted them for -- via social media, paid them money, and obtained child pornography in return.

So the number has gone up from 11 to 13 the last time we were before Your Honor, and may continue to go up as the investigation continues.

The agent has also reminded me that there are a number of victims of a separate CSAM distribution ring that the defendant paid into from 2020, from 2022, that --

THE COURT: What does that mean?

MR. SANDLAR: That means that the conduct to the

extent that we're back to the --

THE COURT: No, no. What is a CSAM distribution network mean?

MR. SANDLAR: Sure.

The defendant came to the Government's attention initially as a buyer from a different set of producers. There is a separately-charged distribution ring. There is a case ongoing in Missouri. Most of what Your Honor asked me about last time and what I represented to Your Honor concerned the defendant's own direct solicitation of CSAM from underaged women.

What I'm trying to say -- and forgive me if I was being unartful in the presentation -- is that in addition to the 11, now 13 victims that the defendant contacted or sought to obtain CSAM from directly, he was also -- one thing I neglected to raise to Your Honor last time is the defendant was also paying into previously-produced child pornography from a separate distribution ring in which there were a separate set of identified victims, right?

So to the degree that we're asking ourselves what has changed in the prior month, I would argue that very little has changed that favors the defendant. If anything, more victims have been identified by the Government.

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As to the proposal itself, to the degree that Your Honor chooses to reopen the bail hearing, the number, of course, increases very substantially from one million to 50 million, but I recall a month ago, you said that this defendant is clearly of some means and if money was the only issue, that one million number was the issue, you are positive you could have come to a different number.

What Your Honor focused on was dangerousness, and the inability to monitor the defendant while he was in home detention.

On that point, the defendant puts forward a stricter package, but at the end of the day, the same concerns are prevalent, which is Pretrial's inability to monitor this defendant while in home detention in the manner that the defendant himself proposes. Pretrial is sitting next to me and is prepared to address that issue before Your Honor.

But I would also add that one issue that was raised before Your Honor as to the defendant's history and characteristics is his compulsion, his compunction to obtain child sexual abuse material and adult pornography and adult sexual services.

Your Honor will recall a violation issued by Probation before this case was indicted and before Your Honor in which the defendant was trying to evade

cyber-monitoring by chatting using voicemail in WhatsApp.

That is an example of the compulsion that the defendant faces when it comes to this conduct. That is consistent with Mr. Brafman's voluminous submissions a month ago, which detailed the defendant's compulsion, compunction and which is why it's very difficult, even assuming, you know, competent counsel is presenting a package, it's very difficult to imagine the world when this defendant will comply by these conditions -- which at the end of the day, cannot be monitored by Pretrial, despite the defense submission that they can.

Lastly, Your Honor, is, of course, what I would call the elephant in the room, which is ultimately, the defendant proposes to use his vast resources to arrange a private prison for himself, which runs directly in conflict with Second Circuit law.

Your Honor, I'm sure, is familiar with *United States v. Boustani*, a Second Circuit case from 2019.

That's 932 F. 3d 79, in which the Second Circuit held as follows: Quote, we now expressly hold that the Bail Reform Act does not permit a two-tiered bail system in which defendants of lesser means are detained pending trial, while wealthy individuals are released to self-funded private jails, end quote.

This principle, of course, protects the

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14 Constitution's guarantee of equal protection and ensures that all defendants, rich, middle class or well-to-do are treated in the same manner under the law. Here, the latest proposal to isolate the defendant in one of his many properties with a \$50 million bail package, getting private food deliveries whenever he needs, is essentially the type of conduct that the Second Circuit directly prescribes prohibits in Boustani. As in Boustani, Mr. Walden was detained regardless of his wealth initially, and quote, if a similarly-situated defendant of lesser means would be detained, a wealthy defendant cannot avoid detention by relying on his personal funds to pay for a private detention, end quote. For all these reasons, Your Honor, there is no basis to reopen the bail hearing and to the degree that Your Honor reconsiders and reopens the bail hearing, he should not disturb the permanent order of detention that issued only one month ago. Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay.

MR. LICHTMAN: Judge, may I?

THE COURT: You may.

MR. LICHTMAN: Thank you.

THE COURT: I'll say one thing before you speak

15 1 2 MR. LICHTMAN: Sure. 3 THE COURT: -- if it helps you, you know, I've often said -- and I may have said it in this transcript. 4 I don't remember -- that when it comes to danger, you 5 know, it almost doesn't matter how much money the bond is 6 7 because it's a danger, right? MR. LICHTMAN: Sure. 8 9 THE COURT: That's the problem. 10 Of course, you're trying to test that theory by 11 posting a potential \$50 million bond. That's a lot of 12 money that's partially secured. So that's interesting to 13 me. 14 But I think, you know, the principle may --15 holds true, but you have certainly done a good job putting 16 me to my paces. Let's put it that way. 17 MR. LICHTMAN: Judge, I understand. 18 And the reason we put the \$50 million number is 19 that when the one or two million dollar number was put 20 forth, your concern that was his net worth, the high end 21 was in the 30-something million dollar range, and it would 22 be a mere nuisance if he was risking one or two million 23 dollars when you're worth that much. 24 So all we did was not only tie up his entire net 25 worth, but the net worth of his brother and his mother and

16 1 his father, his entire family. So I don't how he could be 2 penalized for the fact that he's just trying to ameliorate 3 your concern --THE COURT: I would not penalize him. 4 But counsel's other point about what the Second 5 Circuit says about private prisons --6 7 MR. LICHTMAN: I'll address that. THE COURT: -- is interesting. 8 9 But yes. Go ahead. 10 I'll address that because I know MR. LICHTMAN: 11 that I've litigated some of those cases. 12 And usually, the private MCC is what they call 13 We'll call it the mini-MDC. It's usually when 14 there's a request for quards to be standing 24/7 outside 15 That's usually when there's a concern about a the home. 16 mini-MDC. 17 THE COURT: Right. 18 MR. LICHTMAN: This is a situation, frankly, 19 Judge, not a very expensive thing that we're going for, 20 the fact that he's going to have cameras that are going to 21 be reviewed. This is a minor cost, relatively. 22 But again, the issue is simply dangerousness. 23 How can you ameliorate dangerousness? The fact that he's 24 asking to go to a house down the street, he should be 25 penalized?

So what's the alternative? That he goes into the house and he lives with his family and five kids? Then the Government could say, well, there's too many phones and Pretrial can't possible monitor all those phones. So when he says that he wants to live down the street, now he's too rich and he can't live there.

We can't win on that type of mentality.

THE COURT: Yes. Counsel, I'll say this. I paid particular attention when the prosecutor was referring to the *Boustani* case, a case that I'm sure I've read. I'm not all that familiar with because I'm old enough to remember the original generation of those cases which was in the -- I'll call it the John Gotti organized crime era.

MR. LICHTMAN: Orena.

THE COURT: Yes, and Orena being one of them.

Thank you. I do remember.

MR. LICHTMAN: You're welcome.

THE COURT: And that was sort of when the Second Circuit said, look, we don't create private jails because that's why we have jails. If you need a jail, use the jail. Don't -- there shouldn't be this sort of -- they didn't really call it a double standard, but it was just you can't do this privately that which we do publicly. A fair point.

Interesting that there's a different take on it. I'm interested to read *Boustani*, which I will do before I decide today because that's a different take on it, but I remember the old you can't build a jail because that's why we have jails.

MR. LICHTMAN: Of course.

And that's why we're not asking for guards.

We're not suggesting -- that's why we're having one hard

line, so there is not going to be any kind of massive

monitoring that's needed.

But Judge, here's an interesting point. When the Government grabbed his phone at the airport in mid-April of last year, they had the phone from April, they had it until July 31st, when he was arrested on his way out of the country. They then obviously had downloaded all the material. They had seen what's on there.

By the time there was a September conference -there were actually two in front of magistrates -- at no
point did they ask for detention based on dangerousness.
They had the 11 victims. Now it's 13. Then they had the
11 victims.

They knew about all this stuff. So April, May, June, July, August, September, they're still not asking for detention, even after the WhatsApp incident that

apparently is going to carry the day for the Government.

They didn't ask for detention -- October,
November, December, January. Finally, they say, well, the
difference, the only change is that now we have a 15-year
mandatory minimum.

Well, Judge, the 15-year mandatory minimum, as Your Honor rightfully noted on January 22nd, only impacts the flight issue of which you claim was not your principal concern.

So in terms of dangerousness --

THE COURT: When I claim something, counsel, I mean it. It wasn't my principal concern. That's not just a claim.

Go ahead.

MR. LICHTMAN: But that was what your concern was dangerousness.

At no point after they had the phone, they had everything downloaded, they had their 11 victims, at no point did they feel that he was dangerous enough to ask him to be remanded.

Now the only thing -- you want to ask what's actually changed -- is the 15-year mandatory minimum, as we know only impacts flight. We have certainly reduced the flight risk. It was reduced enough on January 22nd, based on Your Honor's own comments that it was not your

principal concern.

The fact is, we are eliminating all the concerns -- and I'm going to read what the Government said, their concern about dangerousness: There are other phones in the house. There's access to visitors to the house. Mr. Walden has a wife who presumably has her own phone, and although he's only permitted to use one mobile device that is cyber-monitored or a laptop --

THE COURT: You might want to slow down a little bit for the court reporter.

MR. LICHTMAN: I'm sorry, Judge.

As Your Honor yourself described in the *Blackman* case, the ubiquity of electronic devices out there in the world and now in general, and specifically in a large household permits the defendant to use another phone.

Judge, your entire January 22nd hearing, the Government's argument had to do with ubiquitousness of electronics as noted initially by you in *Blackman*. We've completely removed that.

As Your Honor said, remember there was a time before cellphones when you had a hard line? If you were home, you had a phone. If you were out, you didn't.

Well, now, we're going to have go back to 2000 -- or excuse me, 1996, when nobody had a cellphone. You can survive. It's down the street.

The fact that he wants to use a local deli or whatever to deliver food, Judge, the poorest person on the planet who gets out on bail is permitted to call and have food delivered. We're not asking for any kind of special consideration because he wants to eat -- and his family can bring food once a week.

I don't think he should be penalized because there's a second home. If anything, it's trying to show that the concerns of dangerousness have been ameliorated. All the things that you said on January 22nd, all the things that the Government said on January 22nd with regard to dangerousness are gone.

Now we're just going to move the goal posts, according to the Government and say, well, there is two more victims and therefore, he can't be trusted.

THE COURT: Okay. Fair enough.

MR. LICHTMAN: Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. I'm going to reserve decision on this.

The Government need not submit anything else in writing. I'm going to decide this very quickly. If you do, you can respond, but I'm not looking -- I'm not going to wait for that. Yes?

MR. SANDLAR: Thank you, Your Honor. A hundred percent understood.

My only supplement is that the Pretrial Officer is here in the courtroom. To the extent you have any questions about the feasibility of monitoring in the manner that the defense counsel proposes, that might be 30 seconds to address.

Otherwise, if Your Honor has all the information that Your Honor needs, we can move on.

THE COURT: Well, the Pretrial Officer came all the way up here. If she has something to say, I'll give her 30 seconds.

So what would you like to say?

MS. BRADY: Judge, very briefly.

The conditions regarding his family and his children would not be a concern, as there was no concern of him seeing his children prior to this. Our concerns have to do with the monitoring in which they are requesting.

We do not have the capability of reviewing 24/7 video monitoring of who comes in and out of someone's residence. We also cannot monitor a hard line inside a residence. That's called a wiretap, which we have no authority to do.

And we also wouldn't have the knowledge, unless they say so before speaking, who's counsel, who's a therapist. If we're monitoring all calls, it would be

difficult to filter certain calls out.

A single air-gap laptop presents a concern because by Adam Walsh standards, the defendant cannot access thumb drives, and in using an air-gapped laptop, a thumb drive is necessary to review the material on the computer.

So there are concerns. We don't -- getting involved in approving food deliveries, we supervise 300 people on bracelets, and it is asking a lot of our agency to monitor in the manner in which is being requested.

MR. LICHTMAN: Judge, very briefly?
THE COURT: Yes.

MR. LICHTMAN: We've used the camera monitoring on cases, federal cases, one in the Southern District.

While I don't have the cite for it, it's *United States*versus Esposito, a few years ago.

We're not asking Pretrial to look at the feed 24/7. We're saying that we're going to have an independent company that will review it. They will alert all the parties if there is anybody that comes in, and will allow the video to be looked at by either the Government or Pretrial any time they request. Sometimes they do. Sometimes they don't.

With regard to the laptop computer, Judge, you know, it's an air-gap computer. He would have had the

ability to access the internet. They could have said that it's too dangerous. When we remove that, now it's, we can't deal with it. It's like Goldilocks and the Three Bears, if there's somewhere in between that we can figure out to make sure that there's not going to be any access to the internet. We're doing everything we can to show that there will be no access to the internet.

In terms of people coming in and out of the house with food deliveries, Judge, that's what the cameras are for.

At any time in terms of the hard line phone, we're willing to allow the Government to wiretap that phone. When has a defense lawyer ever come up to you and say, we're begging for a wiretap of a phone? Well, Judge, today is your lucky day. Here is the first time.

We can't just keep on saying we can't, we can't, we can't.

You know, being detained is not a minor matter, as Your Honor knows, and this is a case, respectfully, that if it goes to mitigation -- I've got another one right now -- this could take six, eight months before the mitigation package is prepared and there is testing.

These things take a long time, as Your Honor knows. We've got to go back and forth with the Government. This is not a case that is going to be

resolved in April of this year.

We're doing everything we can to show Your Honor good faith, to show that we're willing to reduce all the concerns that are both in *Blackman* and your January 22nd Walden decision. I'm not sure what else can be done.

And again, the cameras are hardly the mini-MCC that has come up in all of these cases where there's guards, and there's this. It's just cameras, Judge.

Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

Good. I will take that under advisement. I will get you a decision relatively soon.

What else do we need to talk about today?

MR. SANDLAR: Your Honor, the Government has produced discovery to the defense. Non-child pornographic discovery was produced to defense on February 14th.

Both Mr. Bienenfeld, sitting at counsel table, and Mr. Lichtman were provided an opportunity in the last several weeks to go to a secure facility to see the child pornography itself that is charged in the indictment.

The Government has some additional grand jury returns and search warrant returns to redact and produce, which we anticipate doing before the next status conference.

That is the status of the case for now, Your

26 1 Honor. 2 THE COURT: Okay. Counsel? 3 MR. LICHTMAN: And Judge, we have reviewed the 4 CSAM material or at least some of it. Obviously, there's 5 an amount, there's -- we probably have to go back a few 6 7 more times. Much of the discovery has been turned over. 8 Much of it has not yet. 9 That being said, what I'd like to do is, there 10 is a clear motion to suppress based on the search at the 11 airport on the jet bridge. We're going to work on that 12 now. THE COURT: There is? 13 14 MR. LICHTMAN: There is. 15 THE COURT: That's interesting. Okay. 16 MR. LICHTMAN: It's actually --17 THE COURT: Was he flying internationally? 18 MR. LICHTMAN: I'm sorry? 19 THE COURT: Was he flying internationally at the 20 time? 21 MR. LICHTMAN: Yes, but he was flying out, not 22 coming in. 23 THE COURT: That's interesting. 24 MR. LICHTMAN: That's very interesting. 25 And you'll see that there's not really any law

